

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	140 C	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.21
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	N/A	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Does Not Apply
Solubility in Water	Complete Soluble		
Appearance and Odor	Clear/No Odor		

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
None (Test Method)		Non-Flam	Non-Flam
Extinguishing Media	Use carbon dioxide "alcohol" foam or dry Chemicals where caustic soda is stored.		
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Pressure demand, self contained respiratory protective clothing should be worn by fire fighters in areas where caustic soda is stored. Caustic soda is non-flammable.		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None		

(Reproduce locally)

OSHA 174, Sept. 1985

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable	Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET, SECTION VI
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)		
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts		
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur	Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	

Material Safety Data Sheet - OSHA 174
Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation? Yes	Skin? Yes	Ingestion? Yes
Health Hazards (<i>Acute and Chronic</i>) SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED SECTION V			
Carcinogenicity.	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED, SECTION V			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED SECTION V			
Emergency and First Aid Procedures SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED SECTION V			

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED, SECTION VII
Waste Disposal Method N/A
Precautions to Be taken in Handling and Storing SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED, SECTION IX
Other Precautions N/A

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Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection <i>(Specify Type)</i>		
SEE MANUFACTURERS SHEET ATTACHED, SECTION VIII		
Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Special
	Mechanical (General)	Other
Protective Gloves		Eye Protection
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment		
Work/Hygienic Practices		

* U.S.G.P.O.: 1986 - 491 - 529/45775

IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: None AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Non flammable

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % BY VOLUME

LOWER: Nonflammable

UPPER: Nonflammable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Caustic Potash-Liquid is not combustible. Foam, Carbon Dioxide or dry chemical may be used where this product is stored.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Avoid direct contact of Caustic Potash-Liquid with water

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: None

V HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARD DATA: Potassium Hydroxide Acute Oral LD50 = 365 mg/kg (rat)

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

INHALATION: Airborne concentrations of dust, mist, or spray may cause damage to the upper-respiratory tract and even to the lung tissue proper which could produce chemical pneumonia, depending upon severity of exposure.

SKIN CONTACT: Caustic Potash is destructive to tissues contacted and produces severe burns

SKIN ABSORPTION: See "Skin Contact" above.

EYE CONTACT: Caustic Potash is destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness

INGESTION: Caustic Potash, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE: Corrosive to all body tissues with which it comes in contact

CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE: The chronic local effect may consist of multiple areas of superficial destruction of the skin or of primary irritant dermatitis. Similarly, inhalation of dust, spray, or mist may result in varying degrees of irritation or damage to the respiratory tract tissues and an increased susceptibility to respiratory illness

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: OBJECT IS TO FLUSH MATERIAL OUT IMMEDIATELY THEN SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of the entire surface. Washing eyes within 1 minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Seek medical attention immediately.

SKIN: Wash contaminated areas with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and wash clothing before reuse. Discard footwear, which cannot be decontaminated. Seek medical attention immediately.

INHALATION Get person out of contaminated area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, resuscitate and administer oxygen if readily available. Seek medical attention immediately.

INGESTION NEVER give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING**. Give large quantities of water. If available, give several glasses of milk. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Seek medical attention immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN None

VI REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Under normal conditions, the material is stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY Avoid direct contact with water. Caustic Potash-Liquid may be added slowly to water or acids with dilution and agitation to avoid a violent reaction. When handling Caustic Potash, avoid contact with aluminum, tin, zinc, and alloys containing these metals. Do not mix with strong acids without dilution and agitation to prevent violent or explosive reaction. Avoid contact with leather or wool.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS. None

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Material is not known to polymerize.

VII ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

SPILLS OR RELEASES: If a material is spilled or released to the atmosphere, steps should be taken to contain liquids and prevent discharges to streams or sewer systems; and control or stop the loss of volatile materials to the atmosphere. Spills or release should be reported, if required, to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.

DISPOSAL OR STORAGE: Clean-up action should be carefully planned and executed. Shipment, storage, and/or disposal of waste materials are regulated and action to handle spilled or released materials must meet the applicable rules. If any question exists, the appropriate agencies should be contacted to assure proper action being taken.

VIII INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONTROL MEASURES

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Use adequate local exhaust ventilation.

Note: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required.

SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY (Specify in detail): Respiratory protection is not required under normal use. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators where dust or mist may be generated.

EYE Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn.

GLOVES Rubber gloves should be worn. Gloves may be decontaminated by washing with mild soap and water.

OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing to minimize skin contact should be worn. Chemically-resistant safety shoes.

Wash contaminated clothing with soap and water and dry before reuse. Safety showers and eyewash stations should be provided in all areas in which Caustic-Potash is handled

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE BURNS TO SKIN AND EYES.

DO NOT get in eyes, on skin, on clothing.

Avoid breathing dust, mist, or spray.

DO NOT take internally.

Use with adequate ventilation and employ respiratory protection when exposure to dust, mist, or spray is possible.

When handling, wear chemical splash goggles, face shield, rubber gloves and protective clothing.

Wash thoroughly after handling

Avoid contact with strong acids to prevent violent or explosive reactions

Keep container closed

FIRST AID- IN CASE OF CONTACT

For eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. Seek medical attention immediately

For skin: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash clothing before reuse and discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated. Seek medical attention immediately

IF INHALED: Remove person out of contaminated area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started. Oxygen may be administered, if available. Seek medical attention immediately.